

TWO BIG ATTRACTIONS

The Big Closing Out Clothing Sale in the South Room.

Santa Claus in the Bargain Basement.

DON'T MISS EITHER

The Big Closing Out Sale of Clothing and Men's and Boys' goods still holds crowds. Never has Great Bend witnessed this record of selling. You say why!

- 1st You are buying it at Absolute Cost
- 2nd You are buying from the best stock of Clothing in Barton County
- 3rd You can return all goods that are not as represented

With the tremendous selling that has been going on for 10 days, you will be astonished at the small impression it has made on some lines. Just as many bargains as ever—you will find what you want, and you buy it at Absolute Cost.

Splendid stock of Children's Clothing, Overcoats, etc, long and short pants, suits, single and double breasted, men's clothing, furnishings, overcoats, odd pants, work clothing, etc., etc. It's your clothing opportunity

See the Big Basement. SANTA CLAUS

The largest and most beautiful display of Holiday Goods it has ever been our pleasure to show you. Gifts of every description and for all ages—from a penny toy to the best cut glass. The most beautiful display of dolls ever brought to your city and the most of them. Better buy Christmas presents early this year.

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks
Every Garment Left Goes At Cost

FURS FURS

All our Furs at great reduced prices. Now is the time to buy Christmas Furs. Ours are the celebrated Annis Furs, the "Quality Kind."

AT THE
LUNDBLADE &
BOLINGER STORE

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM By William Pitt



Skin milk for the hens brings them into the laying class.

A feed trough with wide bottom is preferable for the sheep pen.

Ventilation without draft is one of the necessities of the good hog house.

Bad fences are apt to create neighborhood breaches which are hard to heal.

An idea used is better than a dozen left to molder in the recesses of the mind.

Keep the skin of the horse clean by thorough brushing and currying. And don't forget the colts.

If managed rightly nothing on the farm will return greater profit for the food eaten than a flock of good fowls.

Strawberries grow best on land that has been cultivated and fertilized for some years before setting out the plants.

Scours in calves may often be checked by feeding a raw egg. Hard boiled eggs fed with meal or middlings are also good.

The brood sow must receive different feed from the rest of the herd. Very little fattening food should be fed. Cut out most of the corn.

Good fences pay the year round. The weak fence develops the breachy animal, and one never can tell how much damage the loose animal may do.

Laming improves both heavy and light soils, the former being made more friable, and the latter more cohesive and better able to feed the growing crops.

Snuffles in sheep are bad. Separate the afflicted ones from the rest of the flock. Proper care will prevent the contracting of colds which develop into such disorders.

The farm where the wife is recognized as an equal partner with the farmer is the one where peace and equity rule, where there is common interest and a common purse.

Get a good book on the care and diseases of farm stock, study it well and then use your common sense in connection with the suggestions obtained in caring for the animals in sickness and in health.

No farm is really complete without a building in which to store the farm machinery, and in one end of such building there should be a workshop in which the winter days can be spent with profit in overhauling and repairing all the machinery.

The time is approaching when the farmer will be his own price maker. As has been said, "the farm is truly a manufacturing plant and the farmer is a manufacturer just as is the maker of cloth, hardware and furniture. Henceforth the farmer is going to take an active part in making prices."

What are you going to do with the plow when you get through with it for the season? Too often it is neglected and forgotten until next spring when it is again wanted and then many a tedious hour must needs be spent to get into usable shape again. Clean it up now, grease the bright parts and put it away where it will keep dry.

The use of the cream separator makes it possible for the farmer to heat the milk without curdling it. In summer time, especially, it pays to heat it. If it is to be kept for some time before being fed to calves, pigs or fowls. Milk so heated will keep sweet for hours longer than milk not heated. It will be safe to heat it nearly to the boiling point.

Now is a good time to get the manure out on the ground if you have not already done so. That which is to be used in the hills of melons, cukes, tomatoes and the like, should be hauled as close as possible to the land where it is to be used and piled up in flat racks. Finely ground, raw phosphatic rock, mixed with the manure as it is piled, will not only add phosphorus to the manure but it will lessen the loss of ammonia. If the rock is not at hand, woods soil or scrapings from the barnyard mixed in will tend to keep the ammonia from heating and thus save the ammonia. If the manure is to be applied broadcast, it is better to spread it as it is hauled out. There will be comparatively little loss from leaching during the winter if it is spread on land where a cover crop is growing.

The farm without a wagon scale is lacking in equipment.

First the breed then the feed should be the farmer's creed.

Tuberculosis is superinduced oftentimes by the ill ventilated stable.

The Golden rule is a good rule for the farm. Try it when handling the stock.

Alfalfa is better when fed with corn fodder, ensilage, wheat or oat straw, or roots.

Don't spoil the horses by overfeeding. And look to their bowels. If constipated give a laxative.

Repeated greasing with lard will often cause the warty excrescences to disappear from the cows' teats.

Buckwheat straw spread on the old meadow and plowed under now will make good soil for potatoes next year.

There is a difference between notoriety and fame, even though in the minds of some people they seem synonymous.

What kind of lambs do you expect in the spring? Remember that the feed and care of the ewes from now until then will determine.

In Norway there is a pail of water always in reach of the horse while feeding and there are no cases of indigestion, it is said, in that country.

Now the season is at hand when the farmer's long evenings can be spent with profit over the farm journals and the reports from the experiment stations.

The rapid development of the dairy industry is striking proof that there is profit in the business. No other branch of agriculture has had the same development.

The farmer suffers often from dishonesty on the part of others. Let him for this reason resolve that dishonest methods shall never have place in his dealings with others.

In making the whitewash for the bee house slack the lime with hot water, making as thick as soft soap. Then thin with kerosene oil and apply hot. It will not flake off, and will last for years.

Depraved appetite in a horse often indicates deranged digestion or a deficiency of phosphates in the system. A pint of raw oil given as a drench followed by a tonic as soon as it has ceased, to operate will often correct the trouble.

When cutting timber, have a care that the falling trees do not play havoc with the young saplings. Remember in a few years they will prove a valuable asset on the farm. The government has issued a bulletin on the management of the wood lot. Write and get a copy.

The turkey season is with us once more, and now the farmer looks back with regret at the numbers of turkey chicks which he lost in the early season. Young turkeys are indeed hard to raise, but all the more reason why the nature and habits of the bird must be studied. When marketing time comes the reward of faithfulness is reaped.

Among the states offering short courses at their agricultural colleges are the following: Indiana W. C. Latta, Lafayette: Offers four winter courses of eight weeks each, beginning January 20th, as follows: 1, agriculture and horticulture; 2, animal husbandry; 3, dairying; 4, household economics. Iowa, C. F. Curtis, Ames: The Iowa State College gives annually a two-week short course in stock and grain judging, dairying, horticulture and domestic science. Kansas, E. R. Nichols, Manhattan: Offers a twenty-week farmers' short course, beginning January 7th; a ten-week short course in dairying, beginning January 7th. The usual short course in dairying will be given at the agricultural college at Urbana, Ill., under the supervision of Prof. Frazer, Michigan. C. D. Smith, Agricultural College P. O.: Eight-week courses in general agriculture, horticulture, creamery and cheese making, beginning January 7th. No tuition; board and lodging cheap. Minnesota, Wm. M. Liggett, St. Anthony Park: Farmers' short course opens January 10th and continues six weeks. Mississippi, J. S. Moore, Agricultural College P. O.: This college will give a short course in dairying, beginning January 1st and continuing for six weeks. Missouri, H. J. Waters, Columbia: Beginning the first week in January, and continuing eight weeks, three practical short courses will be given. Montana, J. M. Hamilton, Bozeman: A short course in agriculture for farmers and stockmen begins January 6th and ends January 18th. A four-week creamery course to practical buttermakers begins January, Nebraska, A. E. Davidson, Lincoln: The winter course opens on the 24 of January. North Dakota, J. H. Worst, Agricultural College P. O.: Winter short courses in cooking and sewing are offered for the young ladies. Also winter lecture courses for the men about farming, stock raising, etc. Wisconsin, H. L. Russell, Madison: Offers a twelve-week dairy course, beginning November 7th; a general course (fourteen weeks) beginning December 7th, and a ten-day farmers' course, commencing February 4th.

Kansas City Bank Falls.

Kansas City, Dec. 5:—The National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., failed to open for business this morning, and was placed in the hands of James T. Bradley, of Sedalia, Kan., national bank examiner. The institution was closed by order of the controller of the currency. The bank was one of the largest and oldest in the southwest. It owed its depositors \$16,942,694.

The bank has been in a weakened condition since it issued its last statement, which was in August, and which showed deposits of thirty-five million dollars, mostly owed to outside banks. Yesterday surprise was expressed when the bank failed to publish its statement at the request of the controller of the currency. This brought a big crowd of depositors to the bank this morning, to find the institution closed. There was much excitement but no disorder. The bank was a United States depository, and it held a quarter of a million dollars of government funds.

Wm. A. Kule, the cashier, said this morning: "The directors thought it best to at least close temporarily. We made the fight of our life but the condition were against us. The depositors will not lose a cent."

Dr. W. S. Woods, the president, who is also the president of the Commercial Trust Company, said the closing would not affect the Trust Company, which has deposits of over a million dollars.

Examiner Bradley said, "I shall make efforts to get the bank on its feet. I have not been able to investigate matters as yet. I cannot say definitely when the bank will reopen."

James F. Downing, President of the clearing house, said, "Up to yesterday the Bank of Commerce owed the clearing house \$3,000,000. This amount was settled, but it was out of the question to furnish aid to the bank. I consider the failure due to the lack of conservation. None of the other banks has found it necessary to ask aid of the clearing house, and I consider them perfectly sound. The Commerce failure will not affect them."

The bank was interested in many local enterprises. It was erecting an office and bank building to cost a million and a half dollars.

The National Bank of Commerce was the outgrowth of the Kansas City Savings Bank, organized in 1865. It brought the business of the Midland National Bank and the Metropolitan National Bank of this city in 1890. Dr. Woods the president, in his early career, practiced medicine in Paris, Mo., and in 1869 he established the Rochepoint Savings Bank, at Rochepoint, Mo. later on engaging in the wholesale grocery and dry goods business, coming to Kansas City twenty seven years ago.

Two small branches of the National Bank of Commerce, one located at the Union Stock Yards, and the other in the wholesale district in the west bottoms, also closed their doors during the morning. They were the Stock Yards Bank of Commerce, with deposits of three hundred thousand dollars, and the Union Avenue Bank of Commerce with small deposits. There was no special excitement around these institutions. The failure of these banks failed to cause any runs on any of the other banks in the city and at most of the institutions deposits were being made as usual.

The State Bank of Argentine, a suburb of Kansas City, with small deposits, closed its doors this afternoon, following a run. The stock in this bank is owned by the National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo. The cashier wired the state bank examiner to take charge, and said he hoped to be permitted to reopen in the morning.

Joe Haberman and Franz Haberman called here today to renew their Democrat subscription.

The attention of the tax payer of Logan and Lakin townships are called to the annual statement of the township treasurer, appearing in this issue. We have endeavored to mail a copy of the paper containing this statement to every taxpayer in the township. If any one has been omitted, we shall be pleased to forward paper on receipt of such information.

Mrs. J. J. Anthony has returned from a visit of two weeks in Texas.

LOCAL MARKET	
No. 2 Milling Wheat, new	80
Corn, new	42c
At the Mills—	
Barley	\$1.00 per 100
Shorts	\$1.10 per 100
Chop	\$1.00 per 100
Commission offer—	
Eggs	22c per doz
Hens	50c per lb
Ducks, 1 lb	7c "
Geese, 1 lb	6c "
Old Roosters	10c each
Turkeys	10c per lb
Hogs	4.00
Cattle	2.75
Country Butter	18c
Young Chickens	0.4c
Springs, 1 lb to 2 lbs	0.5c
Butcher Stock	.34c

Porter Young returned from a business trip to Ness City today

The First National Bank. Elsewhere will be found a statement of the condition of the First National Bank at the close of business December 3rd. The statement shows a first class condition of the institution. Their deposits are \$482,565.36 which includes some \$80,000 time deposits, or deposits not subject to check. Also some \$50,000 of government money and \$25,000 of county money. As these items are not subject to check, it gives the bank almost 60 per cent of a cash reserve, when not half that much is required by law. The banks of this county are in good condition and we feel that there is no occasion for alarm.

Upwards of \$90,000 in taxes has already been collected by the county treasurer. At the close of business Dec. 4th, 1906 there had been 764 receipts issued, and at the close of business the same day this year had been 1275 issued.

Jake Steinert and some of his neighbors were down from Fairview township Thursday on business.

Major Webb left for McCracken this morning for a visit with Walter Cornell.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Great Bend, Kansas

Government Depository

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 3d, 1907

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discount	\$294,113.61	Capital Stock	\$50,000.00
Bonds	12,000.00	Surplus and undivided profits	18,461.22
Overdrafts	374.49	Circulation	35,500.00
U. S. Bonds	75,000.00	Deposits	482,565.36
Premium on bonds	1,867.53		
Cash on hand, furniture and fixtures	13,325.00		
Cash and sight exchange	176,845.96		
Total	\$976,526.59	Total	\$976,526.59

I certify the above to be correct.

G. L. CHAPMAN, President.